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OR

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[For ſix Years laſt paſt, Publiſher of the New-York Thurſday's Gazette or Weekly Poſt-Boy.]

, ZE of BREAD, publiſhed 3d June, 1766.
Flour at 16/ per Ct.
White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to h 14 & half oz. for 2 Coppers.

H-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

gh-Water.	H.M.	☉ riſes. H.M.	☉ ſets. H.M.	
URSDAY	1 50	6 26	6 26	Full ☽ To-Morrow, at 8 in the Evening.
IDAY	2 38	6 28	6 28	
TURDAY	3 26	6 29	6 29	
NDAY	4 14	6 30	6 30	
NDAY	5 2	6 31	6 31	
ESDAY	5 50	6 32	1 32	
EDNESDAY	6 38	6 33	6 33	

ys 11 h. 10 m. long.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

heat per Buſhel	5s. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	55s. 0d.
our——	16s. 0d.	Pork	90s. 0d.
own Bread	16s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
eſt-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	6s. 0d.
ew-England ditto	2s. 7d.	Chocol. per doz.	1l. 1s.
afcovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 6d.
ngle refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	28s. 0d.
olaſſes	2s. 0d.	Oak ditto	18s. 0d.

ALL Perſons who are a Year or more indebted for this Paper, and all who are on any other Account indebted to the Printer at the Exchange, are earneſtly requeſted immediately to diſcharge their Accounts, as he has the moſt preſſing Occaſion for the Money due to to him, that he may be enabled to pay his own Debts and ſupport his Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

A very commodious

Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituate in the Borough Town of Weſt-Cheſter: It has been noted, ever ſince it was built, for being the Houſe where moſt of the public Buſineſs is tranſacted: It ſtands almoſt oppoſite to the Church, the Borough Court Houſe, a Friend's Meeting-Houſe, a School-Houſe, and a very good public Town Landing; from which Boats and other Craft go to and from New-York in a Tide, and a good Boat conſtantly makes two Trips a Week: There is excellent Fiſhing, Fowling and Oyſtering, cloſe at the Door. The Houſe is 2 Stories high, has 4 commodious Rooms on each Floor, a Cellar under the whole, a good Garret and 9 Fire Places: The Entry is a ſpacious Paſſage thro' the Middle of the whole Houſe, and contains a large Stair Caſe: In the Front is a handſome Piazza the whole Length of the Building, which is 50 Feet. Adjoining to the Houſe is a good Kitchen and Milk Room, and at convenient Diſtances, a Barn, Stable, Store-Houſes, and other out-Houſes, Sheds, &c. Before the Front Door, is a Yard, paled in, and near the Back Door, a Ciſtern and a Well with a good Pump; the whole in good Repair, painted and finiſhed in a genteel Manner. The Lot contains about 12 or 14 Acres, on which is an excellent Garden, a very good Orchard of fine Fruit, 4 or 5 Acres of good freſh Meadow, and the whole may be made Meadow Ground. The Front of the Lot is neatly fenced with Boards, and the reſt of the Fence is good, with Stone and Cedar Poſts and Rails, and proper Diviſion Fences thro' the Whole.

It is all in good Order, with proper Conveniencies for a Gentleman, Merchant, Shop-Keeper or Inn-Holder.

Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe the ſame, may know the Conditions of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes, or the Printer at the Exchange in New-York. A good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by

WILLIAM BETTS.

New-York, September 2, 1766. 33.

TO BE SOLD, By
THOMAS DOUGHTY,
IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Liſbon Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Five Gallons; alſo Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouſhong and Hyſon Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, ſingle, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muſcovado Sugars, Raiſins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchoves, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff with ſundry other Articles of Grocery. 40.—

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

NEW RICE, by the Tierce,
To be ſold, by
SUTTON and BOWNE,
Near Peck's-Slip.

The following Articles, wholeſale and retale, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine,
Teneriffe and Vidonia, Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
New-York, Ditto,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Metheglin,
Clove Water and Anniſeed Cordial,
Sugar,
Tea and Coffee,
Redwood,
Cotton Wool, &c.

40—43

WANTED,

A Gardiner on Shares, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on, for a ſufficient Quantity of level Ground for gardening; through which runs a never failing Stream, capable of being led over any Part; the Situation is within a Mile of a Landing to New-York Market, on it is a new Stone Houſe, a Kitchen and Stable adjacent, and other Conveniencies for a Family, with Privilege of Fire-Wood.—For further Particulars Inquire of the Printer. 40-53

To be ſold at public Vendue on the Premiſes, on the 21ſt Day of October Inſtant:

THE whole real and perſonal Eſtate of JOHN LEVERSAGE, late of the City of N. York, Ship-Carpenter, an abſconding Debtor; conſiſting of one good Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate at the Ship-Yards, in which Houſe the ſaid John Leverſage lately lived, being 95 Feet in length, and 25 Feet in breadth, in front and rear; the Houſe is two Story high, and two Rooms on each Floor, well finiſhed, and a back Kitchen, with a Cellar under the whole Houſe. Alſo the Water-Lot fronting the ſaid Houſe, running into the Eaſt-River. Alſo three Lots of Ground fronting Oliver-Street, known by Lots No. 184. No. 185, No. 186, and are each in length 100 Feet, and in breadth in Front 24, and the Rear 25 Feet: There is alſo on the ſaid Lot No. 184, a Boat-builders Shop, 23 Feet in breadth and 42 Feet in length, with two Stacks of Chimnies, and two large Upper Rooms and a Bed Room. At the ſame Time will be expoſed to ſale, a young Negro Wench with her Child, a riding Chair, Horſe-Cart, the Ship Timber in the Yards, and all the Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture of the ſaid John Leverſage.—The Conditions of the Sale will be made known at the Time of the Vendue; and a Title to the Houſes and Lots of Ground will be given by the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees for all the Creditors of the ſaid John Leverſage.

SAMUEL VAN HORNE,
ELISHA CHASS,
JOHN CRANE.
40-43

Any perſons inclining to encourage the following uſeful propoſed undertaking, are deſired to apply to the printer at the Exchange, who will take in ſubſcriptions and make proper returns.

WHEREAS John Henry, of Hanover-County, in the colony of Virginia, hath undertaken to make an accurate ſurvey of the ſaid colony, by employing ſurveyors, in the ſeveral counties, to meaſure the roads and rivers, to lay down all their bearings and di nces, together with all the remarkable places, to aſcertai e latitudes, by taking cœleſtial obſervations in ſundry places upon the extremities of the ſaid colony, and to have many hundreds of maps of the ſame printed in England: Which work, as it will be attended with a greater charge than is conſiſtent with the preſent ſtate of the ſaid colony to bear, that ſo uſeful an undertaking may not miſcarry, but that one of the moſt conſiderable colonies upon this continent may be enabled to ſet an example to the reſt, we the ſubſcribers do hereby promiſe to pay to the ſaid Henry, or order, the ſeveral ſums of money ſet over againſt our names reſpectively; he engaging that every one who ſigns thirty ſhillings Virginia currency, or five dollars, ſhall have one of the ſaid maps, delivered at Norfolk in Virginia, and others who ſign leſs, ſhall only pay the prime coſt of the ſaid maps, over and above their ſubſcription, and we do hereby promiſe to pay one half of the ſubſcription money in ſix months after ſubſcribing, and the reſidue upon the receipt of the maps. 40.

WANTED,

To tend a Forge in Virginia, a Finer, who underſtands his Buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Such [illegible] may hear of Encouragement, by inquiring of the Printer at the Exchange. 40.

To the PUBLIC,

IT is now upwards of ſix Years that I have publiſh'd a weekly News Paper, under the Title of *the New-York Gazette* or *Weekly Poſt-Boy*, which I have the Pleaſure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly uſeful: But having now Occaſion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the ſame favourable Reception of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL or GENERAL ADVERTISER that my Paper met with under the former Title; ſince it will be conducted with the ſame Spirit, and to the ſame Ends,—the Suppreſſion of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happineſs. The Reaſons of altering my Title are theſe, viz. for the Sake of Diſtinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publiſh a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, becauſe, as he formerly publiſh'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myſelf of any Advantages from a *Name* originally aſſumed by him. The Numbe , for the Sake of more eaſily ſettling with my Cu..omers, will run regularly on from my laſt Week's Paper. Perhaps, when Opportunity permits, I ſhall procure a Cut for the Head of my Paper, till which Time, it will be publiſhed in its preſent Form. JOHN HOLT.

Mr. HOLT,

By giving the following LETTER a place in your next, you will oblige ſome of your conſtant readers.

MY laſt, concerning the Colonies, leads me to an inquiry of a very extraordinary nature; it is, how America became peopled before the diſcovery of it by the Europeans: This is a ſubject that I ſhall not pretend to prove to a demonſtration; but ſhall give you the beſt reaſons that I am able, ſupported by the beſt authorities. Anno 1492, Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, was fitted out by Ferdinand and Iſſabella, King and Queen of Spain; who ſailing weſt ſoutherly, diſcovered Hiſpaniola or Florida. Soon after his return, Americus Veſpuſius ſailed thither, and made a more full diſcovery; and he indeed has the honour of giving his name to that vaſt continent; an infinite number of nations, and two vaſt empires, Mexico and Peru, were diſcovered by him and his ſucceſſors; how thoſe people could get on this continent, which is ſeperated from Europe and Africa, by the vaſt Atlantic ocean, has employed the learned ever ſince its diſcovery, and is not yet made quite clear.

For my part I am of opinion, that ſome of the nations of Europe, or thoſe in the Mediterranean had diſcovered that continent about 1300 years before the birth of Chriſt: For the Phœnicians, who were the deſcendents of Ham, were a part of thoſe people called in ſcripture the Cananites, inhabiting the country about Tyre and Sidon; and were in thoſe days the principal, if not the only people who traverſed the ſeas, ſailed beyond the ſtraits of Hercules' Pillars, (now called Gibraltar) a vaſt way in a weſtern direction, and diſcovered a great continent; which Plato aſſerts, and which he in his Timeus calls Atlantis. This certainly muſt have been America, for there is no continent weſt of Gibralter but that, and Ariſtotle who came after him ſays, or at leaſt inſinuates the ſame; and Hornius, a modern, ſays, that they made two voyages to it, one under Atlas, and a ſecond, when ſailing along the coaſt of Africa, they were driven by ſtorms to the weſt, till they arrived at America.

But Ariſtotle poſitively ſays, that the Carthagenians had found a country of great extent, weſt of Hercules' Pillars, to which they frequently ſailed; and that ſome ſtayed in the country; but the ſenate of Carthage, he ſays, would not ſuffer their ſubjects to ſail there any more, leſt it ſhould be a means of depopulating their own country.

The foregoing ſeems extremely probable, for it is well known, that the Phœnecians, and after them the Carthagenians had very large ſhips, and did ac-

tually sail to S[illegible], and some of them to Britain, according to St[illegible]; what then can be more likely, than that [illegible] them were driven westward to that continent by storms from the east? And a farther proof that the people had been there, is the religious rites practised by the natives, when Columbus discovered them, which were such as corresponded with those of the Phœnecians, and Carthagenians; in short, the above authorities are such, that I do not in the least doubt of those nations having visited that vast continent; but that such intercourse was not often repeated, I think is clear; and therefore the few of those crews that might remain there (for it must be admitted, that they carried some women with them;) could not be the progenitors of so many millions of people, as were found there by the Spaniards. For the time between the Phœnecians and Carthagenians going there, and with such small numbers, until the discovery by Columbus, is not sufficient for them to have been the fathers of so many nations, which were extended from Cape Horn to Strait Davies, and even to the north of that, and many of them to this day unknown.

I must therefore be of opinion, that the bulk of this people had some other great source from whence they sprang. Some have been of opinion, that they derive their origin from Africa, because it is but fifteen degrees across from Guinea to Brazil; they therefore suppose the Africans got over thither. But this opinion I am very far from adopting, for the most distant antiquity to this day, has not informed us, that the Africans ever had in that part, any vessel larger than a canoe, for they ever were a people of great ignorance. But besides this they are all black, and transplant them in any climate under heaven, their progeny remains always black; therefore if the natives of America had been descended from the Africans, they must all have been of that complexion; whereas it is notoriously known, that there was not a black man found on all that continent, therefore that argument falls to the ground.

A nearer part of this continent to that c[illegible]erica, is Norway, which is but six or seven deg[illegible] distant from Greenland, which is allowed to be a part of America. Grotius is therefore of opinion, that the Europeans passed into America that way; but with due submission to that great man, I must differ in opinion from him; for can we suppose, that the Norwegians or Laplanders, who had nothing but little wherries, like a canoe, could pass such turbulent seas as always prevail in those parts of the world. But though we grant that a few of those wherries did get over; can we suppose that all North-America, Mexico, Peru, and down to Cape Horn, could derive their origin from such few? Surely it is unreasonable to believe so.

I am, Your's, &c.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

[To be continued.]

The following from the London General Evening Post, is inserted by particular Desire of some of our Customers.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

ATTENTIVE observation of what is passing in the world must be sufficient to convince a rational mind, that many which have been called great Powers are now tottering to their very foundations, and that others are so fast on the decline, that great changes may be foreseen in several regions of the globe.

Tyranny has enfeebled almost every Eastern State. Indostan, which was once a mighty Empire, has now a Chief without power or authority; and every province has an almost independant Ruler, who is only great by such oppressions as beggar and disanimate the people; so that there is no more wanting, than some enterprising and artful leader of any hardy race of men, to found a new Empire in that extensive country.

Persia has been so long a scene of slaughter and ravage, that we can have no cause for wondering it is become so desolated a kingdom as to be exposed to the plunderers of every associated Banditti: and therefore, if it can still be called a State, it is certainly one in the very last stage of decay, now open to a new master, and in need of a new population.

Turkey, which comprehends so many wasted dominions that were once mighty Empires and States, is declining apace to the most apparent imbecility, and must speedily become in so very weak a condition as to be easily conquered. As much may be said of the Mooriſh States in Barbary, which are now dwindled into little more than nests of petty plunderers and pirates.

If we contemplate the state of human nature, policy, practice and principle, throughout the immense regions which I have mentioned, it must follow to be pronounced, that they are all become in so very wretched a condition, as to admit of no hope of their emerging into lustre. The soul of policy is lost; the nerve of power decayed; the social ligaments broken, or else weakened beyond repair; and they seem approaching fast to that condition in which ancient nations were when they sunk into annihilation.

In our survey of the Christian world, let us begin with what has been called the head of it, Rome, whose holy Pontiff had once the power of tyrannizing over mighty States and Sovereigns, but is now bullied by all, even the meanest, into concessions, and sinking apace into utter impotence and insignificance; perhaps into annihilation, with his whole system of fraud and imposture, which had once so deep a foundation in lay-ignorance and superstition.

All the other States and Princes of Italy are respectively so feeble, as [illegible] exposed to become the prey successively of every one that may happen to be blest with a wise Prince, who shall be backed by some great friendly Power, on any occasion made favourable by the embroiled state of Europe; and then it may chance to become a prosperous and powerful country, if it is so fortunate as to be blest with a good form of Government.

Spain, though naturally one of the finest countries in the world, has become almost desolated by civil and religious tyranny. The most oppressive taxes and regulations have however produced desperation both at home and in their Colonies. It is easily foreseen what the effect thereof must prove, at one time or another, in America, which will be a revolt. But in Europe they have lost a right idea and spirit of liberty, and therefore it may be apprehended that all struggles to better their condition will only serve to make it worse, unless their endeavours should be seconded by the nations on either side of them; in Portugal from a spirit of resentment, in France from that of liberty, for certain it is, that the Portuguese are sorely galled by their fetters, and the wiser part of the French are strongly sensible of the great blessings of liberty, which if possible to be recovered (but that is highly doubtful) would make all those kingdoms flouriſh in a far higher degree than at present; but the chance in Spain is very great of her gradually dwindling into entire insignificance as a kingdom, and to the people, of great wretchedness.

Portugal can never have any greatness but what she derives from Brazil, at the back of which country she is said to have an inveterate enemy, so formidable as to be able at any time to march an army of an hundred and twenty thousand men into the field; and whenever those Colonies are lost, she must become one of the unhappy Provinces of Spain.

French Colonists, we see, have dared to shew a spirit of resistance; and if in the Mother-Country a spirit of liberty should prevail, they may become a greater people, but otherwise must decline, for sooner or later they will lose their possessions in America, from one cause or another, as may chance from our own conduct.

Germany will become weakened by the slaughters and oppressions of tyranny, which is already forced to employ all means (though to little purpose) for preventing desertions of the people: and what people will not flee from worse treatment than that of cattle? When other States are grown so wise as not to interfere with their quarrels, then what are called the liberties of Germany (which are the powers of petty tyrants to trample on all human rights) will probably become happily lost, and one or two great Monarchies take place; which may then quit the fruitless trade of war, and cultivate the arts of peace, to the great benefit of mankind.

If the spirit of liberty becomes meliorated in Poland, it may then alter to a well regulated Monarchy, and, in conjunction with Russia and Hungary, perhaps new people the East.

Barbarous Russia appears to be pursuing a right policy in increasing and civilizing her people, with cultivating arts and learning, and therein laying the foundations of a fast-augmenting power. In her progress to greatness, if a spirit of liberty should fortunately so prevail as to make her political constitution consonant to the laws of nature and civil rights of mankind, she may not only become the first Power of Europe, but also the mother of many mighty nations planted in the various parts of Asia, and even Africa; for nothing can be needful but good Government and abundant population, for making her immense territories a new northern hive, for the pouring forth of such swarms as will a second time repeople half the globe, and at the same time render her the most formidable of all the nations of Europe.

Britain, that was so lately victorious in every quarter of the world, and finds herself at present the arbitress of the East, owes to the blessings of liberty all her glory and prosperity, which the exercise of real wisdom and virtue may yet enable her to increase. But the exalted ground on which she stands at present, may be said to be undermined. She is burthened with debts and taxes, which already cramp her commerce, and may hereafter cripple her power; she is endangered by corruptions, over-run with abuses, distracted by factions, and from such complicated mischiefs become in danger of ruin; for from these she must be freed, or by these she will be overpowered; and by perishing, Phœnix like, on her own pile, become the cause of renovated life to glory from her ashes in another quarter of the world. In short, Britons may sink by their public vices in Europe, and in so doing give occasion to a British race, transplanted in America, to rise to far higher glory than that pinnacle of it from which she fell, by causes that were obvious, but which she unhappily wanted the wisdom and virtue to avoid.

The maladies of other sinking States may be cureless, but hers are not so yet; and the changes foreseen to other nations may be thought visionary, but hers will prove most certain, if not wisely prevented. Much may depend on chance for the fulfilling of predictions with regard to others; but with regard to ourselves, operative causes will infallibly produce their natural effects: and as by real wisdom and virtue we may be made greatly to prosper, so by vice, folly and iniquity, we shall, if they are indulged, be most assuredly made to fall, as other nations have done before us, from exactly the same means; and those who will not profit by example, may be called blind, to their own destruction.

LONDON, August 5.

Eight [illegible]rated Lawyers in Paris have signed a memorial, [illegible]which they give it as their opinion, that there [illegible] defects in the proceedings against some of the young fellows concerned in the affair of the crucifix at Abbeville; and conclude with a request for the reversion of their sentence by a superior tribunal; but it is thought this will not be granted.—Another Calas affair.

Among the variety of natural productions brought from Scotland by the gentleman mentioned in our yesterday's paper, is that of the asbestos, so well known to the ancients, by its duration after being tried in the fire. Although it is of the nature of a stone, yet, by a certain preparation, is dissolved into something like cotton, and may be wrought into a cloth. This gentleman, we are informed, has some of it made into paper, and has invented a red ink with which it may be wrote upon, and after being in the fire comes out pure and intire, but the letters are then of a black colour.

The asbestos brought from Scotland, as mentioned in yesterday's paper, was found among the rocks in the parish of Auchindoir near Strathbogie, and bordering upon the Highlands of Scotland. S[illegible] years ago the Lady of the Manor had a petticoat [illegible] of it. It is described by naturalists to be a fibr[illegible] flexile, incombustible, and elastic body, composed [illegible] single and continuous filaments. Among the an[illegible]tients, Ciampi, of Rome, was successful enough t[illegible] make cloth of it, after steeping the stone in water an[illegible] afterwards carding it as wool, and then having [illegible] spun into a thread; which being wrought into a cloth by the help of other threads, and thrown into the fire left the composition entirely of asbestos, It will neither give fire with steel, nor ferment with aqua fortis: and if thrown into the fire will endure the most extreme heat, without the least injury to its texture.

Letters have been received in Holland from Ba[illegible]via, dated the 20th of October last, which br[illegible] advice that in the island of Banda Niera, o[illegible] the Molucca islands belonging to the Dutch, [illegible]ing nutmegs and mace, in lat. 4½ south, ab[illegible] leagues from Amboyna, they had there in the [illegible] of the 20th of April 1765, an eruption of [illegible] cano, which continued till the 4th of June, [illegible]ing out red hot stones, and other inflammabl[illegible] ter, without any intermission, attended with [illegible] stinking fog, which put the inhabitants int[illegible] greatest consternation, lest the plague or earth[illegible] should follow it.

The Governor and assembly of Bermuda[illegible] passed an act for prohibiting the exorbitant w[illegible] cedar timber, either in ship building or d[illegible] uses, the above being esteemed the principal [illegible] of the island.

Extract of a letter from Bicester in Oxford dated April 30.

"On Monday last curiosity led the princip[illegible] habitants of this place to be present at the cele[illegible] tion of a more extraordinary marriage, than, haps, had ever before been solemnized at church; the same couple having before no[illegible] been married a few years ago to each other, [illegible] the interim had each had the amazing fortune to marry a woman who had two husbands, living at the same time; and the other a hu[illegible] who had also two wives. The clergyman who [illegible] formed the ceremony was so much afflicted wi[illegible] gout, as to be obliged to be carried to church i[illegible] sedan; and immediately after the wedding, which the woman was given away by a Quaker, child, about a month old, was brought to be b[illegible] tized; and she was afterwards publicly church[illegible]

Letters from the lower Elbe, dated April 25, [illegible] that all the pains the Empress of Russia has taken to people the banks of the Volga has not answered her intentions. The foreigners who were enticed thither by the fine promises that were made to them, are perishing with fatigue and wretchedness: They are abandoned to the discretion of the Chiefs, hated and feared by people of the country, and destitute of protection against both; so that the borders of the Volga, which they looked upon as the land of promise, is likely to be the grave of these unhappy people.

They write from Ratisbon, that it is computed there, that no less than 8000 emigrants of Russia, Hungary, or America, passed last year through that place only.

[☞ There is so much Frailty in human Nature, that, whenever Power is trusted into the Hands of Man, even for the necessary Uses of Government, if it is not most strictly guarded and limitted, it will be abused to the Oppression of those who conferred it. Hence it is that there is now in the World but a very small Part of Mankind who are not Tyrants or Slaves, Oppressors or oppressed. Let it be but known that there is a Spot upon the Globe, however remote, where Men may freely and fully enjoy all their natural Rights in Peace and Quietness,—and People from all Parts will crowd to that Place. The Empress's Proclamation promised it in the above Place, and the Event justifies the Observation.—How absurd then, was the Pretence industriously propagated at the End of the last War, for giving up our Conquests and making Peace, *That we should be ruin'd by our Conquests, and drain our own Country to settle them.* If it had been only made known, and verifyed to the World, that settlers in those Places, should freely and fully enjoy Liberty and Property, and all their Natural Rights, free from any Kind of Oppression, Inhabitants would have swarmed to them from every Region, and filled them till they could hold no more, without any Drain of Inhabitants from Great-Britain or any of its Dominions,—if they all enjoyed the same Rights,—for then they would have no Inclination to remove.

FREEMAN.]

A letter from a Correspondent, dated Barnstaple, July 1, says, "On Sunday last, at the house of a Lady in this Town, the most terrible loud groans and shrieks were heard, as of a person in the utmost agonies. It seemed chiefly to haunt a little boy, grandson to the Lady. Search has been made in order to a discovery, but nothing found. Numbers of people flocked to hear it: Some suspecting the

him ſtript, but no impoſition could or can
out. It has ceaſed ever ſince half paſt 10
n the forenoon of laſt Sunday, after having
d two or three hours. It had been heard
at different times ſome days before; but on
y alarmed the inhabitants at three or four
diſtance. The boy aſſerts it to be like his
's voice, who is now at ſea. It ſeems to have
common to the family to have pr[illegible]ges of

Among the collection of voyages undertaken by
tch Eaſt-India Company, for the improve-
trade and navigation, there is an account of
ery made by them in 1599. of an iſland
in the Streights of Magellan, where they ſaw
th ſavages on board, who appeared to be
leven feet high, of a reddiſh colour, with
As ſoon as the natives ſaw the ſloops,
ſhore, and threw ſo many ſtones at the
at they were afraid of coming near the
ich the ſavages perceiving, returned to
es, and rowed towards the Dutch ſhips,
great noiſe and outcries, but when they
e within muſket-ſhot, the Dutch fired upon
ich affrighted them ſo, that they all went
d with their hands pulled up ſome trees,
r off appeared to be a ſpan thick. A few
r, ſome of the Dutch ſailors going aſhore
r proviſions, they were attacked by a com-
ſavages, who killed ſome, whom they tore
and wounded others. Theſe ſavages
aked, except one, who had a ſea-dog's ſkin
ſhoulders. They had wooden arrows,
hey threw with their hand with great
and dexterity. The point was like a cramp-
ied to the arrow with ſea-dog's guts, and
an ſo far into the fleſh, that it was almoſt
e to draw it out. The ſnow was pretty
the iſland, though it was the middle of ſum-
This ſome think is the ſame iſland as that
be lately diſcovered by Commodore Byron.
bill to reſtrain the iſſuing of any warrant for
of papers, except in caſes of high treaſon, or
without benefit of clergy, has paſſed an au-
ſſembly.

B O S T O N, October 6.

nnies Debert, Eſq; writes that the Addreſs to
Majeſty by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this
vince on Occaſion of the Repeal of the Stamp-
has been preſented by his Grace the Duke of
mond, and moſt graciouſly received; and that
arrived the firſt of any of the Addreſſes upon that
happy Event. Alſo that the Votes of Thanks to
the ſeveral illuſtrious Members of both Houſes of
Parliament, who moſt eminently diſtinguiſhed them-
ſelves as the Patrons of our Liberty, were very kind-
ly received.

A Number of Veſſels are arrived from their Whaling Voyages, which in general has not been very ſucceſsful.---One of them viz. Captain Clark on Thurſday Morning the 25th ult., diſcovering a Spermaceti Whale, near George's Banks, man'd his Boat, and gave Chace to her, and the coming up with her Jaws againſt the Bow of the Boat ſtruck it with ſuch Violence that it threw a Son of the Capt. (who was forward ready with his Lance) a conſiderable Height from the Boat, and when he fell the Whale turned with her devouring Jaws opened, and caught him: he was heard to ſcream when ſhe cloſed her Jaws, and part of his Body was ſeen out of the Mouth, when ſhe turned, and went off.

We hear from the Grenades, that a large Ship commanded by Captain Mc Carthy, belonging to this Place, in heaving down to clean, went to Pieces.

We hear from Newbury, that laſt Monday as a ſmall Veſſel of about 20 Tons, belonging to Haverhill, having on Board three Men and two Boys, was attempting to croſs Newbury-Bar, the Swell of Sea, which at that Time ran very high, ſuddenly ſtruck her on the Broad Side, and in an Inſtant overſet her, Bottom upwards, by which Accident the three Men were drowned, but the two Boys getting on the Hatches, which waſhed from the Veſſel, were drove out to ſea with the Tide, a mile, but being providentially diſcovered by a Sloop coming in, they were both taken up alive.

P R O V I D E N C E, October 4.

Several veſſels employed in the whale fiſhery, from the induſtrious flouriſhing town of warren, in this colony, have lately returned, having met with conſiderable ſucceſs. One veſſel, which went as far as the Weſtern Iſlands, brought home upwards of 310 barrels of oil. Some veſſels ſent from Newport, have alſo been tolerably ſucceſsful. This buſineſs, which ſeems to be carried on with ſpirit, bids fair to be of great utility to this government.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) October 6.

A Letter from Caſtle Brew, at Annamaboa, on the Coaſt of Africa, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated June 20, 1766, ſays, "Sir you'll be good enough to acquaint the Merchants trading to this Place, that the Coaſt is very much infeſted with Pirates, and that one, in particular, in a Schooner, copper ſheathed, commanded by one Hide, has on board thirty-four Men, and is extremely well fitted with Swivels and Small Arms. She cruiſes between the [illegible] Settra-Crue and Cape Three Points, and has taken between 12 and 14 Shallops, one of which belonged to Governor Brew, and had on board 1200l. Sterling in Goods, and 50 Ounces in Gold Duſt: After taking from her a Cable and Anchor, for which the Maſter had a Receipt, they permitted him to go about his Buſineſs. Theſe Fellows neither murder or force any into their Service; but on the contrary, one of their Crew complaining that he was weary of that Life, they put him on Shore, and allowed him a Sufficiency to bear his Expences to the firſt Engliſh Factory."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 9.

On Tueſday Se'nnight, one John Sullivan was found dead in the Hold of a new Ship, lying at one of our Wharfs; he was a labouring Man, and it is thought was going in the Dark to ſleep between Decks and fell down the Fore-Hatchway. He had been miſſing two Days.

On Monday laſt, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, one Mary Nicholſon, a young Girl, on Society-Hill, was delivered by herſelf of a Male Infant, and privately threw it down the Neceſſary-Houſe, which was ſoon afterwards taken out, quite dead.

Monday Night two of the Priſoners under Sentence of Death, attempted to get their Irons off, and had almoſt accompliſhed their Deſign, by ſawing them with a Knife, but were diſcover'd by the Goaler, and ſecured.

On Tueſday Night, between Eight and Nine o'Clock, ſome Rogues got into the Shop of Mr. Chamberlain, in Market-ſtreet, and carried off a Piece of Broadcloth, ſeveral Pieces of Callicoes and Chints, and other Shop Goods, notwithſtanding the Family were in a Room adjoining the Shop. *This ſhould caution People to be careful of their Street Doors in the Evening.*

Cuſtom Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Elizabeth, Waddell, and Bumper, Elder, from Coracoa. Johnſon, Vicars, from Tortola. Mary Ann, Gilbert, from Antigua. Matilda, Hull, from New-Providence. Seaflower, Lawton, from R. Iſland. Dolphin, Marchant, from Halifax.——Outward Entries.——Polly, Henſhar, for Cadiz. Molly, Philips, for Virginia. Rachel, Seymour, for Coracoa. Pompey, Byvanck, and Heſter and Law, Pell, for St. Croix. Bell Savage, Harris, for New-Orleans. Two Brothers, Lyon, for Gibralter. Quebec, Dobbs, Lovely Betty, Lyell, and Bumper, Elder, for Coracoa. Johnſon, Vicars, for Tortola. Lydia and Rachel, Lawrence, for Dominica. Charlotte, Deacon, for Maryland.——Cleared for Departure.——Albany, Evanſon, to Jamaica. Sir Henry Moore, Smith, to Dominica. Sally, Schermerhorne, to S. Carolina. Peggy and Polly, Forbes, to Granades. Betſey and Nancy, Kendal, Polly and Katie, Ward, Little David, Riven, all to Dominica. Traſher, Waldron, to R. Iſland. Marlborough, Richards, to N. Carolina. Africa, Berien, to New-Orleans. Milton, Poole, to Amſterdam. Hero, Henderſon, Ditto. Charlotte, Deacon, to Maryland.

N E W - Y O R K, October 16.

Saturday laſt His Excellency Governor MOORE, with his Lady, came to Town from Albany, and were ſaluted with the Cannon on the Fort.——We hear his Excellency was four Days at Mount Johnſon, with Sir WILLIAM.

On Sunday laſt ſailed His Majeſty's Packet the Lord Hyde, Captain Goddard, with the Mail for Falmouth.

The General Aſſembly of this Province was on Monday laſt by his Excellency the Governor in Council, prorogued to to Thurſday the Sixth day of November next, then to meet proceed upon Buſineſs, and circular Letters are wrote to the ſeveral Members, requiring their Attendance accordingly.

By particular Deſire of a good Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, of Credit and Character in this City,

THERE will be a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTUMENTAL MUSIC, at Mr. Burns's new Room, on Thurſday the 30th Inſtant; to begin at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

This CONCERT will conſiſt of nothing but CHURCH MUSICK, in which will be introduced, a new Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, Cantate Domino, and Deus Miſereatur, with an ANTHEM, (in which there is an Obligato P[illegible] HARP, as there is alſo in the Cantate Domino,) w[illegible] other Pieces of CHURCH MUSICK, intermixed wi[illegible]r Inſtrumental Performances, in Order to Eaſe the VOICES. The whole to conclude with a Martial PSALM, viz the 46th, TATE and BRADY's Verſion; accompanied with all the INSTRUMENTS, and a Pair of DRUMS.

N B. There will be more than Forty VOICES, and INSTRUMENTS in the CHORUS.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. Tuckey, in Pearl-Street, near the Battery, at 4s. each; who would take it as a great Favour of any Gentlemen who Sing or Play on any INSTRUMENT, to lend him their kind Aſſiſtance in the Performance, and give him timely Notice, that there may be a ſufficient Number of Parts wrote out. 41—

LAST Night broke out of the Common Gaol and made his Eſcape, a Negro Man named TONY, the ſervant of John Van Dorin, who lately Burnt his Mother's Houſe. Said Negro is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, [illegible] Likely ſmart looking Fellow. [illegible] a grey Jacket, Leather Breeches, [illegible] Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid Priſoner, to the Gaol in Morris-Town, ſhall be paid TEN DOLLARS Reward, [illegible] reaſonable Charges paid by JACOB FORD, jun. Sheriff.

New-Jerſey, Morris County, October 9, 1766. 41-44

To the P U B L I C

THE Grammar School [illegible]h hath ſome Time paſt been taught at Elizabeth-Town, to univerſal Acceptance by Mr. T. Reeve, is [illegible]t for the Future upon a more enlarged [illegible]g now joined for that Purpoſe by Mr. [illegible] Maſter of the Grammar School in New-Je[illegible] College. A commodious Houſe is provided in the C[illegible] of the Town, for the Accommodation of a large School: Gentlemen who incline to ſend their Sons may depend upon their unitted deligent Care in inſtructing them in the Latin and Greek Languages, to qualify for Admiſſion into any of our American Colleges.

As the Art of Reading and pronouncing the Engliſh Tongue with Propriety, is too much neglected in the firſt Rudiments of Education, they will devote Part of their Attention to this eſſential Object. Doctor Sheridan, obſerves, "that the Principles of Elocution cannot be too ſoon inſtilled."—— That Children ought to be trained in them from the very firſt Rudiments, when the pliant Organs are eaſily formed to any Sounds, and before Prejudice or evil Habit ſhall have taken Root-". To advance this uſeful Part of Learning, it is propoſed that generally once in a Month, during the Spring and Summer Seaſons, the Lads ſhall publicly recite ſome ſelect Pieces, committed to Memory from our beſt Engliſh Writers. This, it is imagined will excite a laudable Emulation to excel in the Art of Delivery.

The Terms of Admiſſion into the School are, Five Pounds per Annum, and Twenty Shillings Entrance light Money.

If any Gentleman chooſe to have their Sons improved in their Writing and Arithmetic, at an Additional Dollar per Quarter, they will ſet apart one Hour each Day for that Purpoſe.

Boarding in the Town may be eaſily obtained upon reaſonable Terms. 41-41

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Subſcriber has juſt opened, a genteel houſe of entertainment in the City of New-Brunſwick, at the Sign of the *Tree of Liberty*; where Travellers and others may be well accommodated with every Thing neceſſary for their comfort and ſubſiſtence.—He hopes from his Endeavours to merit the Eſteem of the Public, he may be gratified with a reaſonable Share of their Cuſtom. HENRY BICKER.

N. B. He ſtill carries on the Buſineſs of a Hatter, where Perſons may be always ſupplied with Hats of every Sort and Quality, ſuch as the beſt Beavers and Caſtors.

T O B E S O L D, By

Nicholas Hoffman, and Stephen Forman,

AN extraordinary FARM, containing about 145 Acres, lying [illegible] New-Jerſey, near Quibble-Town, at being ſeven M[illegible]om New-Brunſwick Landing; the one half being ex[illegible]inary good Meadow, the whole of it may be brought [illegible]ttle Labour into mowing Ground; on it is a tolerable good Houſe, Barn, &c. a very good Orchard, many other Advantages will appear by applying at the Premiſes, or to TOBIAS VAN ORDER, at Bound-Brook; Likewiſe to be ſold about 5 Acres of Land lying near Cranbury, with a ſmall Houſe on it. For further Particulars apply to WILLIAM CLAWSON at Cranbury. 41-43

A Perſon who has ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to, and has had for a long Time the Management of a conſiderable Manufactory in England, and who has alſo been employed in a univerſal Store of Goods there, and from many Years Experience in this Place, has obtained a real Knowledge of the Quality and Value of Goods, and Trade in general; and whoſe Time at preſent is not fully employed, is deſirous of engaging with any Merchant in Town or Country, to aſſiſt in managing and ſuperintending a Manufactory, or in conducting a Store, &c. If ſomething intereſting does not ſoon offer, Books of Accounts will be carefully kept and adjuſted; alſo Inſtruments of Writing taken in and fairly copied on reaſonable Terms. For Particulars inquire of the Printer.

N. B. Gentlemen may Diet or Lodge in a ſmall Family in a pleaſant Part of the Town on eaſy Terms, likewiſe a Perſon having a ſmall Houſe (or a neat lower Part of a Houſe) to Let, in nearly the Center of the City, may hear of a Tenant. 41.— (t.b.c.)

Peter Vianey,

FENCING and DANCING MASTER:

Oppoſite the Hon. John Watt's, Eſquire, at Mrs. Hays's,

CONTINUES to Teach privately, Gentlemen and Ladies, as uſual, either at Home or abroad.

Several Ladies being deſirous to Send him their Children, ſhould he open a public Dancing-School, he intends to do it, on the Firſt Monday of November next, if he gets a ſufficient Number.

He is to be Spoke with at the above place, or at Mrs. Iſrael's, the Corner Houſe oppoſite Queen Charlotte's Tavern, near the Exchange. 41—44

ANDREW M'MYER,

Has for Sale at his Store in Hanover-Square, next Door to Meſſrs. William and Thomas Brownjohn's Medicinal Store, the following Goods, viz.

SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, of a variety of colours; rattinetts, ſhaloons, tammies and durants; buttons and ſewing ſilk, ſilk and hair twiſt; ſtamped durants, ſcarlet and white flannel, black, blue and ſcarlet breeches patterns; camblet and camblettees, ſuperfine black ſerge denim, everlaſtings, ruſſels and callamancoes, worſted quality and ſhoe binding, ſcarlet ratteens, brown ditto, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 beſt roſe blankets, ſtriped flannel, Indian blankets; crimſon and green harriteens with binding, Scotch plad, and an aſſortment of chintzes and callicoes; mens, womens, boys and girls ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe; white and ſcarlet jerſey knit veſts; Iriſh linens, dowlaſs, princeſs linen, corded dimity, huccabuck, Loyd garlix, tandem, Sileſias, ſilk mitts and purſes, white, crimſon and blue flower'd ſattin, white, crimſon, green and black pelong ditto; ſilk gloves; black, blue, crimſon and pink perſians, velvet for capes of coats; 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ſilk laces, ſilk handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns; white and black cypreſs, gauze, ſhouting diaper; mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, writing paper, &c. &c.——He has alſo to ſell,

A parcel of choice Madeira by the pipe, hogſhead and quarter caſk. 41—44

Just imported [illegible] last Vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold, by

PE[illegible]ER GOELET,

At [illegible] Hanover-Square, New-York, Wholesale [illegible] on the most reasonable Terms;

NAILS, tacks, clouts and brads,

of all sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, hammers and sledges, beck-iron; standing, bench and hand vises; files and rasps of all sorts and sizes; mill, cross-cut, frame, hand, pannel, tenon, sash, dovetail and compass saws; wood, coopers, house and ship-carpenters axes, adzes; ditto hatchets, chizels, gouges, augers and gimblets; wimble, gouges, taper, center and doweling bitts; claw hammers, rules; carpenters and coopers compasses, drawing-knives and plain-irons, iron squares, together with a great variety of other tools, a large assortment of neat brass furniture for desks, and other cabinet work; brass and iron door locks, stock locks, pad locks, desk and book-case ditto; brass and iron hinges of all sorts and sizes; white and painted sash-lines; brass cloak-pins and glass supporters, brass and iron candlesticks, newest single and double branches; brass and iron chimney-hooks, pocket pistols, match ditto; brass and iron chassing dishes, warming pans; tea-kettles, brass cocks, brass and iron wire, brass and iron knockers; house bells with pullies, cranks and bolts; wood screws, brass and wood castors; chimney back; sash, screw, nail, brass and wood pullies; oil, rag and sand stones; German, faggot and blister steel; iron hoops; bar and sheet lead, sheet iron; wool cards; sithes and sickles; all sorts of shot, paints and window glass, best Scotch snuff, iron pots, kettles and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; smoothing-irons; large and small crucibles, blue melting pots; gold-smith's corn tongs, files and shears, &c. a variety of chapes and tongues, for silver buckles; argol, borax, emory, pumice, and rotten stone; rozin, allum, copperas, saltpetre, red chalk, corn and fine emory, gum-Arabick and sandarick; fox, rat and mouse traps; gold scales in cases, brass counter scales, scale beams and steelyards; brass, lead and iron weights; horse and team bells; white and yellow coffin furniture; brass and iron squirel chains, dripping pans; trivets, chopping and mincing knives; cleavers, bed screws and larding pins; single and double grid irons; pewter and metal table and tea spoons; box and iron coffee mills, iron corn mills, fine steel and common snuffers; hard and soft waffle irons; near chamber, and other bellowses; bed cords and clothes lines; brass pepper boxes; yellow and white metal, steel and black shoe and knee buckles; a great variety of silver plated shoe and knee buckles, coat, vest, and sleeve buttons; snuff and tobacco boxes, enammel'd patch ditto; green and white ivory, ebony, buck and bone knives and forks; carvers and oyster ditto; a large assortment of cutteaus, pistol, clasp and spring knives; fine and common pen ditto; Butchers ditto, fine and common razors and sciffars, razor hones and straps; taylors sheers; razor cases, with razors, hones and straps, &c. shagreen knife and fork cases; pins, White Chapel stampt and common needles; glovers and darning ditto; a large assortment of Temple and other spectacles; green prefervetures, and near sighted ditto; paper, leather and steel cases for ditto; reading glasses; watch-makers, and magnifying ditto; pocket spying glasses; compass dials, ivory, tortoise shell and horn combs; sheep shears; fine black lead, black and red lead pencils, and pencils cases; paper and brass ink pots; knitting pins; brass and iron jew harps, jack, trace, plough and drag chains; garden and ditching spades and shovels; garden sheers, and hoes, marbles, mariners scales and dividers; tweezer cases; ivory leaf pocket-books; red and black leather ditto; amber and coral necklaces; shaving boxes, with soap and brushes; best castile soap; large and small curtain rings, marking irons, cork screws, and drawers; pen cutters; tooth pick cases, jaggers, key-hooks and rings; tweezers; bag or portmanteau locks; nutmeg graters; smelling bottles; parchment prickers; slates and pencils; plyers, nail-nippers and screw-drivers; fountain pens; artificial magnets; brass and black hooks and eyes; back gammon tables; nut-cracks; table matts; horse and chair whips, curry combs and horse brushes, water ditto; rattan, switch and other walking canes; shoemakers tacks, awl-blades, spinnel, nippers, pincers, hammers, peging-awls, masheen wax, black-ball, size sticks, &c. gun barrels and locks, gun hammers and worms, gun hooks, powder horns, shot bags, oil and common flints; Harlem oil; Neuremberg salve; quills, ink-powder, sealing wax, wafers, writing paper and waste ditto; pewter, lead and wood ink-stands; nut gauls; round and side sweeping brooms; hand brushes; cloth, shoe and hatters ditto; boonders, white-wash, rubbing, buckle, flesh, comb and tooth brushes; silk purses, and watch strings, watch chains; silver, stone and other seals, gilt and brass watch keys and hooks; violins, German and common flutes and fifes; newest tunes, &c. hautboy reeds, violin strings, bridges and pins, brass and steel harpsicord wire; best Kirby and other fishing hooks; artificial flies; 5 and 4 joint rods, 6, 8, and 10 staff fishing reels; silk and hair lines, hemp and cotton ditto; and a great variety of other articles. 39-

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RAN away from the Subscriber,

in New-York, an Irish Servant Man named Thomas Holmes, 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, light Hair and Eyes, speaks English and Dutch fluently, had on or took with him, a blue great Coat, a Sailors blue Waistcoat with tin Buttons, a blue Sagathy Coat, a grey Ratteen double breasted Waistcoat, a brown Cloth Waistcoat, and a Pair of black Breeches. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and returns him to me or secures him in Gaol, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by.

HENRY MARSELIS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. 39-42

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and sold by

ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market;

SUPERFINE *broad cloths, of a variety of colours, [illegible] shallon, buttons, silk and hair twist, sewing silk, embossed [illegible] yellow and scarlet serge, white ditto, knit breeches patterns, camblets, Irish camblet, Irish poplins, black serge denim, superfine black plush, cloth colour'd ditto, black and blue everlastings, black callimancoes and black russel, worsted quality bindings, shoe bindings, hair bindings, red coating, bearskin, Devonshire kersies, scarlet ratteens, green ditto, [illegible] ditto, scarlet coating, cloth colour'd forrest cloth, stripe[illegible] and blue ditto, castor and felt hats, German serge, bed [illegible] ticks, spanish yellow and verdigrise ground in oil, white [illegible] and in powder; Spanish brown, red lead, Prussian blu[illegible], gold leaf, white vitriol, litharge, umber; whiting, [illegible] 5, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10; bes[illegible], painting brushes, &c.*

Choice old Madeira [illegible] has to sell,

bottles, Geneva, old b[illegible]shon and Teneriffe; claret in bohea tea, chocolate, coff[illegible]aica spirits, West-India Rum, cloves, allspice, &c. [illegible]o sugar, loaf ditto, cinnamon, 39-44

Receiver General's Office, New-York, Sept. 29, 1766.

AS *public notice has been repeatedly given, to all those who are indebted to his Majesty for Quit-Rents, and no Regard having been paid to the same; Notice is hereby given, that unless the arrears for Quit-Rents are immediately discharged, the Receiver-General will without further delay, proceed as the law directs.*

City of New-York, 15th September, 1766.

At the *Conveyancer's* and *Scrivener's* Office on *Pot-Bakers-Hill*, (being the second House above Mr. Brown's Printing-Office) kept by

Charles Morse,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

DEEDS of Partition, Marriage Settlements, Leases and Releases, Bargains and Sales, Gifts and Grants; Leases for Years, and Mortgages and Assignments thereof; General and special Releases, Obligations, Articles of Agreement, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Charter Parties, Wills and Testaments; and all other Sorts of Deeds, Conveyances, Assurances and Instruments in Writing, are authentically drawn, with the greatest Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch.

Also, at this Office, Advice and Instructions are given to Executors and Administrators, how to manage and transact the Business of their Administrations:—And Inventories of their Testators and Intestates Estates, their Accounts therefor, and Divisions thereof, are made out in a regular and authentic Manner.

All Persons having Money to lend, may, by giving Notice thereof to this Office, readily meet with the best of real and personal Securities for the same.

Proposals for teaching the Latin Language, so that the Student may save three-Fourths of his Time and above Half of his Money.

THE Subscriber, lately a Tutor of the College of New-Jersey, proposes to teach a *very few* Boys the Latin Language.——The Number of Students will not exceed Six.——The Mode of teaching will be somewhat new, and perhaps, has never been before practised, in America at least. But, tho' I make no Secret of the Mode, yet, the Public are not so much concerned in knowing that, as my Terms.

If I teach the Latin Language, in one Year, so that at the Year's end (Sickness and unforseen Accidents excepted) the Student appear, on Examination, to be well acquainted with it; not only as well as most in any College on the Continent are, at their commencing Batchelors of Arts, but be able with Propriety and Facility to translate Latin into English and English into Latin, and understand the Grammatical Construction; then, I shall expect £. 40 Proc. but, if I fail in the Attempt, then I shall expect no Compensation.

To be taught thus, would be far the cheapest for the Student; which may appear from the following Considerations.

'Tis well known, that, at the Rate Youth are generally taught, one of an indifferent or middling Genius, would require at least 4 Years to obtain a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language; such a Knowledge I mean, as has been just now mentioned.

In each of these 4 Years, suppose the Student to expend for Tuition £. 4, for Board £. 26, for Apparel and other Expences £. 30, in all £. 60 per Annum, which in 4 Years amounts to £. 240. This then is the whole Expence of the Student, while learning the Latin Language, after the usual Rate of teaching.

Again supposing a Student learns the Latin Language in one Year, according to the Proposal above-mentioned. In this Year, suppose the Student to expend for Tuition £. 40 for Board, £. 26, for Apparel and other Expences £. 30, in all £. 96. This then is the whole Expence of the Student, while learning the Latin Language after the Rate proposed.

Thus we see, that above £. 140 is saved, besides 3 Years of precious Time.

If, besides saving his Time and his Money, he should learn the Language, not only without that wearisome groping, which disgusts almost every Youth, and in many, fixes a lasting Aversion to Study; but should even contract every Day, a greater Fondness and Relish for Study, which Fondness 'tis highly probable he would retain all his Life after; there refer to all who have ever thought of the Preciousness of Time, of the painful Fatigue which Grammar-School Boys generally undergo, and of the Valuableness of a Relish for Study; whether it would not be a good and cheap Bargain, for a Youth to pay not only £. 40, but even a Hundred Pounds be thus taught. If I cannot infuse into the Mind of the Student such a Love for Learning, and make his Business his Pleasure and Delight; I am sure I shall lose my Fee, and (what is of incomparably greater Value) the Pleasure of doing Good.

I propose to make Elocution a Part of the Student's Diversion; so that, I hope, at the Year's End he will be able to speak with considerable Grace and Energy.

The Subscriber at present resides at Princeton and designs to open his School there.

The School will be opened on the Tenth of November, after which Time none may expect admission except those who have already been encouraged.

No Abatement or Allowance will be made to such as have spent any Time at the Latin Tongue with Subscriber would prefer such as never have.

He would choose that all his Scholars lodge in the same House with himself, and he will be careful to choose for himself and them the best Lodgings that can be had.

The Subscriber trusts, that the Good of the Public has incited him to hazard a Proposal, from which the Public can receive no Injury, but will (if his Attempt succeed) evidently receive a great Advantage.

With Respect to the Success I shall only say thus much, Tho' I have in my Power to produce the Authorities of great Men, and Arguments which to them appeared convincing, and what is more to all this, tho' I might cite even Fact itself, to prove that we may hope the Success will be extraordinary, yet, I choose to wave all these Things, not doubting but (if God spare my Health) we may soon see with our own Eyes, the Success evinced by resistless Facts.

'Tis hoped, the Public will interpret this Proposal in the most charitable Sense, and not consider the Author as renouncing Modesty in pretending to teach with so uncommon Success.—The Excellence of the Mode (not of the Teacher) and the advantageous Circumstances of the Students, are the Source from whence the Subscriber derives all his Encouragement. JOSEPH PERIAM.

All persons indebted to the estate of Francis Silvester, late of this city, Cooper, deceased, are hereby requested to come and discharge the same, and all persons that have any demands against the said Estate, to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, to John Silvester, and Elias Brovort, Executors.

N. B. There is to be disposed of at the house of the said deceased, sundry household goods; likewise a negro man, understands the coopers business, a negro woman and child, and a negro boy—there are two rooms in the said house to be let. 39—

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about One hundred Acres of choice Land, situate, lying and being in the Manor of *Cortlandt*, in the County of *West-Chester*, about one half Mile from Hudson's-River; There is on the said Farm a good new Dwelling-House, with three Fire-places, standing by the Post Road, and is the next House South of *Cornelius Manduell's*, at Peaks-Kiln; there is about Thirty Acres of Land cleared and within Fence, an Orchard of about 90 or 100 bearing Trees; the rest of the Land extraordinary well timber'd and water'd, with a sufficient Quantity of Meadow Land. The Situation is supposed to be equal with, if not to exceed any Place in the said County for a Shop-keeper, any Kind of Trade, or Tavern-keeper, by Reason of a large fruitful Country adjoining, and no Way of Transport but to that Place.—Any Person inclining to Purchase the same, may apply to ABRAHAM KRONKHYTE, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title.

September 29, 1766. 39-42

JUST imported in the Ship York, Captain Berton, from London, and to be sold by

PHILIP DOUGHTY,

In Smith-Street, the Corner of Carman or Prince's-Street, near the late Mayor's: A neat Assortment of Broad clothes, on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit. 39-42

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Female Slave, aged 23 Years, of small Stature; she can do every Kind of House Work, she Washes, and is a fine Ironer, she is a good Cook, she Sews, Knits and Spins, and can be well recommended for her Honesty, Sobriety and good Temper. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 39-42

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